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Bills of health were issued to the following vessels:

| Date. | Name of vessel. | Number of crew. | Number of passengers from this port. | Number of passengers in transit. | Pieces of baggage disinfected. |
|--------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| May 24 | Esther..... | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | Dagbjorg..... | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | Jno. Wilson..... | 18 | 12 | 0 | 24 |
| 29 | Alliance..... | 16 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

History of yellow fever case on schooner Sunbeam and treatment of vessel.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports, May 14, as follows: On May 8 the schooner *Sunbeam*, of about 25 tons, entered this harbor from Port Limon, Costa Rica, and in accordance with quarantine in force against that port, was immediately ordered into quarantine waters, an open roadstead 5 miles from Bluefields and three-fourths of a mile from the harbor proper. When boarded there by the port physician the captain was found to be sick. The day following I visited the boat in company with this physician and elicited the following history: The schooner arrived in Limon from Bluefields Sunday morning, May 3, and left there Monday night. The captain was ashore both Sunday and Monday. On Tuesday night he was taken sick, and from the history of the case and his condition when I saw him on the fifth day of his illness, I did not hesitate to pronounce it yellow fever, though of a mild type. He has since gone on to recovery. As the crew had been in communication with him for five days and had been six days from Limon and were all well and as there was no suitable place in which to isolate them, I advised that all be kept aboard, a thorough disinfection of the boat and contents to be performed, and close observation made for six days, when if all had continued well she could be safely given free pratique.

The disinfection was supervised by me and consisted in the burning of sulphur in open pots in the hold, forecabin, and cabin, 5 pounds to the 1,000 cubic feet, followed by washing the hold and all woodwork in forecabin and cabin with a sea-water solution of bichloride of mercury 1:1,000. This was the easier done, the boat being in ballast. A close inspection before and after disinfection failed to reveal the presence of mosquitoes, a condition to be expected, as the schooner for three days sailed against strong head winds. I anticipate no spread of the infection to the town or shipping.

The local health authorities, especially the port physician, Dr. V. Gurdian, are to be commended for establishing the quarantine and the vigorous enforcement of the same.

PERU.

Plague at Callao—Origin of outbreak—Quarantine against Callao.

Minister Dudley, at Lima, reports, May 12, as follows: The existence of bubonic plague at Callao became public on the 5th instant, three deaths having occurred during the preceding week, as is supposed, from this cause.

The bacteriologist of the municipality of Lima and physicians who have undertaken a diagnosis of the alleged cases of plague at Callao state the number of genuine cases, I am told, to have been 10. Of

this number, 4 have proved fatal, 2 are expected to terminate fatally, and 4 will recover.

All have originated in the mill of Milne & Co., at Callao, and the germs of the disease are alleged to have been brought either from India in a cargo of rice or from Australia in a cargo of wheat, both of which were imported for the mill. Flour made from this wheat has been seized and destroyed wherever it has been possible to trace and find it, not only in Lima and Callao but in Pisco and several other points.

By supreme decree of the 9th instant, Ancón, 10 or 15 miles north of Callao, was proclaimed a port of entry in the latter's place during the continuance of the plague there.

The ports of Paíta and Mollendo will decline to receive ships clearing from Callao, Ancón, or Pisco. Other ports will probably follow their example. It is reported that until confidence is reestablished no ship proceeding from any Peruvian port will be received at Guayaquil or Panama, or in Chili.

Statement of vice-consul at Callao.

In this connection Vice-Consul Cree at Callao reports, under date of May 12, that the outbreak in the flour mill of Milne & Co. occurred among laborers engaged during the night in cleaning a cesspool from which a number of dead rats were taken out. These men were all attacked simultaneously with severe sickness. No other cases occurred among the men employed in the mill, about 80 in all, nor in the family of Mr. Milne, who lives on the premises.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Cholera.

Assistant Surgeon Heiser, chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands, reports, April 23, as follows:

Cholera report, Manila.

Week ended April 18, 1903: 2 cases, 1 death; nationality, Filipino.

Week ended April 25, 1903: 3 cases, 2 deaths; nationality, Filipino.

Week ended May 2, 1903: 47 cases, 44 deaths; nationality, Filipino.

Report of cholera occurring in provincial towns in the Philippine Islands for the week ended April 18, 1903.

| Place. | Province. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Donsol | Sorsogon | 69 | 66 |
| Guinobatan | Albay | 9 | 14 |
| Oas | do | 9 | 8 |
| Polangui | do | 6 | 4 |
| Cebu | Island of Cebu | 1 | 0 |
| Catbalogan | Island of Samar | 2 | 2 |
| Tagbilaran | Islands of Bohol and Panay | 6 | 3 |
| Capiz | Province of Capiz | 1 | 1 |
| Maayon | do | 10 | 4 |
| Panay | do | 92 | 60 |
| Pontevedra | do | 9 | 9 |
| Panitan | do | 27 | 15 |
| San Carlos | Islands of Negros and Mindanao | 13 | 8 |
| Surigao | Province of Surigao | 1 | 1 |
| Misamis | Province of Misamis | 4 | 3 |
| Total | | 258 | 198 |
| Not previously reported | | 51 | 49 |
| | | 309 | 247 |